

THE demonstration accorded Admiral George Dewey in New York was one of the grandest, most gorgeous and spontaneously enthusiastic in the whole history of human pageantry. It was an outpouring of the popular heart and affection for the nation's hero, and the world's greatest naval captain, and throughout the broad domain of the United States, from his own native rock-ribbed New England to the sands of the Golden Gate, from semi-tropical Gulf to almost arctic snows, the people of every creed and color joined in the spirit of New York's reception to the victor of Manila bay.



DEWEY IN FULL DRESS.

ragut, Barry and Jones in fame's eternal temple. He proved himself a statesman, discreet, diplomatic, dignified, during the crucial days following the battle of Cavite, when indiscretion might jeopardize what had been won and lead to unknown dangers. And at all times and under all circumstances he has proved himself an American gentleman. From that May day, in 1898, when the news of his superb victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor electrified the nation, causing many people at first to question its accuracy so astonishingly complete was it, Dewey's name has been on the lips of Americans and his fame has been enshrined in the national heart. He became the hero, the idol of more than 70,000,000 people, and from that moment to the present he has not omitted or committed one act, the omission or commission of which damaged one ray of his glory. He has maintained his modest composure even while the world united to swell his praises. The greetings tendered him at the various visiting ports on his return voyage wrought no change in the fine fabric of the man and he came back to an almost worshipful people the same in gentlemanly character as he sailed away, free from the inflation of pomp and pride.

COMES OF FIGHTING BLOOD.

Early Career and Characteristics of America's Popular Idol.

Admiral George Dewey comes from a fighting stock. There have been Dewey fighters in every American war since Thoms Dewey, the founder of the family in its gentlemanly character as he is commended by a relative of Admiral Dewey's mother. Admiral Dewey himself won high honors under Farragut and

his brother Edward entered the war a private and came out a captain. In Illinois society men bearing the Dewey name entered the Union ranks. On the maternal side, Admiral Dewey is related to the Porter family, which gave two naval captains to the nation.

In the war with Spain one of the admiral's brothers sent his two sons to the front and the son of the other volunteered, but got no opportunity to serve, as Vermont's quota was already filled. And the Vermont regiment, by the war, was commended by a cousin of the family.

Dr. Dewey, father of the admiral, was a deeply religious man. He was a man of culture and of force of character, yet he had a heart that was full of the milk of human kindness. He was a poor lad when he struck out into the world for himself. By teaching school in Montpelier he earned enough money to enable him to study medicine and take out his degree. In Montpelier and the surrounding region Dr. Dewey was greatly beloved. He was a pioneer in life insurance and founded a company of which his son, Charles, is president, and another son, Edward, director. He founded Christ Episcopal Church, Montpelier, and here it was that the future admiral was baptized, attended the Sunday school and was confirmed. Here, too, when the future admiral was five years old took place the first funeral in the church, that of his mother, Mary Perin. Many years afterward Dr. Dewey was carried from the same church to Green Mount Cemetery, where he now rests near the scene of his life's labors.

An Early Anecdote.

There are many anecdotes told of George Dewey in those far-off days in Vermont, long ago, the future admiral dreamed of the stern realities of life. He had a temper that had a habit of asserting itself and that caused good Dr. Dewey considerable worry. He was a leader among his companions in all kinds of childish pranks and was a fighter. In fact his combativeness was always pronounced.

Once in his father's buggy he set out

with a companion to bring home the dog. They found the dog on the Dog River, which enters the Winouski near Montpelier, impassable. Against the advice of his companion, George drove into the rushing stream. The top of the buggy was carried away and the boys saved themselves by getting on the dog's back.

When George returned home his father was away and the youngsters' innate sense of tactics prompted him to go to bed. The father soon afterward made his appearance in George's chamber and began chiding him for his rashness. From the depths of the bedclothes came this childish appeal: "You ought to be thankful that my life was spared." The good doctor turned away without another word.

His Schoolboy Days.

George Dewey was sent first, when a little chap, to the Washington County grammar school in Montpelier. The schoolmaster did not have the reputation of being amenable to discipline, and it is to be feared that George was no exception to the rule. To this school in due

time came Z. K. Pangborn, now Maj. Z. K. Pangborn of the Jersey City Journal. The boys, quite exhilarated by the success they had had with former masters, made a bold stand with young George Dewey to the front and center. George was at once called upon for examination, but the spirit of mutiny being life within him, he declined to go. The teacher thereupon seized the collar of young Dewey with one hand and his whip with the other, and began to whip him. George, however, was not to be whipped, and the lad got a whipping of the kind which had never been served out in that district. He was then sent to go home, and Mr. Pangborn went along, the rest of the school trooping at his heels. Dr. Dewey stood at the door, and sizing up the bold stand of his son, he took George and the schoolmaster to his study.

"What is it, my son?" he asked.

In answer, George stripped off his coat and shirt and showed a back covered with red stripes. The father perceiving that George was being cruelly whipped, and that he would add to the punishment if Mr. Pangborn had not given enough. The hint was sufficient and George became dutiful.

George came to be an admirer of Mr. Pangborn, and when afterward the latter established a private academy at Johnson, Vt., George followed him cheerily by his own request.

A Fighter at Annapolis.

At 15 years Dewey went to the Norwich Military Academy, and it was while there he conceived a taste for military life and expressed a desire to go to Annapolis to study the art of war. His father, however, was not disposed to let him do so, and he was sent to the academy at Johnson, Vt., where he remained for a year.



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IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Dewey's Brilliant Service Under the Great Farragut.

Dewey was at home in Montpelier when Sumter was fired upon. One week afterward he secured his commission as a lieutenant and was ordered to the steam sloop Mississippi of the West Gulf Squadron. It will be remembered that Farragut

breach was eventually healed and that George Dewey grew to be one of the most popular members of the class.

Young Dewey was graduated in 1858. As a midshipman he was sent to the European station, cruising for two years in the Mediterranean on the Wabash, with Captain Barron of Virginia, who after ward joined the Confederate navy. In 1860 he returned to Annapolis to be examined for his commission, and showed his ability by leading his fellows.

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flagship Olympia, steamed past the Spanish vessels five times with a gradually decreasing range; how he issued the order to fire, "You may fire when you're ready, Gridley," how he smashed the Spanish vessels and forts with a ceaseless rain of shot and shell; how he retired to rest his men and gave them time for breakfast, and how he returned to complete his work of destruction, and did complete it, sinking eleven Spanish ships, without losing a ship himself or a man—all this is familiar to every American. And then his modest account of the battle, and the giving of the credit of the achievement to his crew, caps the climax of one of the most brilliant and complete naval battles in the history of the world.

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But with the sinking of the Spanish fleet Dewey's work was not done. His victory had opened up new fields for his energy. He had to deal with natives, Spaniards and other foreigners. He had the jealous eyes of foreign men-of-war he had to keep watch and ward over the new acquisition and solve the confusing problems that arose daily. An indirect act might embroil the country with other nations, and he had to watch the situation as it changed. But to every difficulty that arose he was equal. He was warrior, diplomat, interpreter of international law all in one. And for thirteen months he kept his vigil in Manila harbor, ready for any emergency that might come.

Once, after a battle of Manila, when Spain was about dispatching a squadron under Camara to the Philippines, Dewey sent a cablegram to the naval department suggesting that Camara would turn back if the United States were to make a demonstration on the coast of Spain. Thereupon it was announced that Commodore Watson would be sent across the Atlantic. The hint was sufficient and Camara turned back to Spain from the Suez canal.

The strain of these eventful months in the tropics bore heavily on the admiral, and when he set out on his triumphant voyage home he was a sick man. Fortunately his health was restored and he is able to enjoy the demonstrations that erupt everywhere await him in the land that he has so signally served.

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flagship Olympia, steamed past the Spanish vessels five times with a gradually decreasing range; how he issued the order to fire, "You may fire when you're ready, Gridley," how he smashed the Spanish vessels and forts with a ceaseless rain of shot and shell; how he retired to rest his men and gave them time for breakfast, and how he returned to complete his work of destruction, and did complete it, sinking eleven Spanish ships, without losing a ship himself or a man—all this is familiar to every American. And then his modest account of the battle, and the giving of the credit of the achievement to his crew, caps the climax of one of the most brilliant and complete naval battles in the history of the world.

Victory Brings New Labors.

But with the sinking of the Spanish fleet Dewey's work was not done. His victory had opened up new fields for his energy. He had to deal with natives, Spaniards and other foreigners. He had the jealous eyes of foreign men-of-war he had to keep watch and ward over the new acquisition and solve the confusing problems that arose daily. An indirect act might embroil the country with other nations, and he had to watch the situation as it changed. But to every difficulty that arose he was equal. He was warrior, diplomat, interpreter of international law all in one. And for thirteen months he kept his vigil in Manila harbor, ready for any emergency that might come.

Once, after a battle of Manila, when Spain was about dispatching a squadron under Camara to the Philippines, Dewey sent a cablegram to the naval department suggesting that Camara would turn back if the United States were to make a demonstration on the coast of Spain. Thereupon it was announced that Commodore Watson would be sent across the Atlantic. The hint was sufficient and Camara turned back to Spain from the Suez canal.

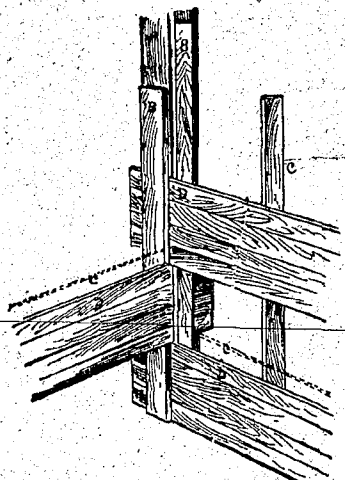
The strain of these eventful months in the tropics bore heavily on the admiral, and when he set out on his triumphant voyage home he was a sick man. Fortunately his health was restored and he is able to enjoy the demonstrations that erupt everywhere await him in the land that he has so signally served.

A recent find of a set of ivory pins, a little gateway, and three balls, indicates that the Egyptians played nine-pins quite 5,000 years ago.

FARMS AND FARMERS

A Square Silo.
The most economical and useful silo is the round one, as it is the most easy to make, and there are no corners in it to weaken the structure or interfere with the even settlement of the silage. The cost of a stave for a round silo should not be anything like one dollar; a simple piece of two by four timber without any bevelling is quite sufficient, and this may almost anywhere be procured for ten dollars a thousand feet, board measure, where timber is abundant, and twice as much, at the most, elsewhere.

The drawing here given shows how the corners of a square silo are made to be air-tight, and to hold the building securely. The corner of a square silo is always the weak spot, for it is very



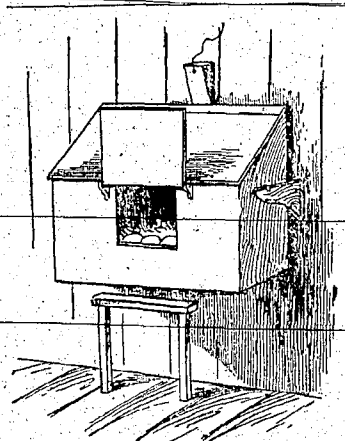
THE CORNERS OF A SILO.

rarely made air-tight or strong enough to resist the bearing of the timber apart. In this plan the corner posts are six by six timbers. The pieces B B are one inch thick by four wide. The side boards are nailed on, as shown, to the main posts. Then the 2x4 pieces are nailed to the other side boards as shown by the dotted lines. It is easily seen that this gives a very strong corner, and one absolutely air-tight. The corners of a silo so built cannot be pulled apart by any pressure of the contents of it. To ensure the silage to settle more evenly, the corners of the silo are or may be filled in by cross-boards securely nailed.

In feeding out the silage in the winter it is not necessary to have any covering on it, as the silage will keep good as long as from one day's feeding to another. Indeed there is no necessity for any covering at all on the silage. It is only necessary to trample it down as firmly as possible as it is put into the silo. The top will soon be covered by an air-tight layer of mouldy stuff, which will be as good and as cheap covering as can be had in any other way.

In building a square silo the scantlings outside for support—as shown at E—are nailed to the side boards, and well fastened at the foot and top of the silo. This part of a square silo is the weakest, and one advantage of the round silo is that there is no weak spot about it anywhere.

Self-Registering Hen's Nest.
The cut shows a nest for confining each hen as she goes on to lay. Several times a day the nests can be examined and those hens which have laid can be liberated, after taking the hen's number and marking her egg. Thus one can find the best layers, and breed for better layers each year. The nest tilts enough when the hen steps on the edge of the opening to tip down the thin door that will shut her in.



AUTOMATIC NEST.

The wedge behind slips down and holds the nest firm, so it will not rock back and forth—American Agriculturist.

Bees.
Bees swarm because they lack room in the hive. The old queen and the workers leave and give up the hive to the younger bees. To prevent swarming, add more space at the top, so that the workers can be provided with storage room. It is better to have one strong colony than two weak ones, as the bees can then more easily protect themselves against enemies when they are numerous. At this season the bees can find plenty of honey plants, but later on they are compelled to travel greater distances, and many are thus destroyed, for which reason the colony should be strong.

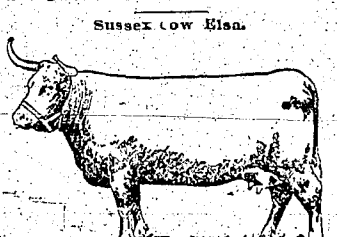
Our Apples in Europe.
Shipments of apples to Europe have begun a month earlier than usual this year. The Lahn the other day took a load of New York fruit for Germany, which will consume 100,000 barrels this year. In this State farmers are now getting from 10 cents to \$1.25 a barrel for apples under the trees. The standard apple for the European market is the Baldwin. The European demand for the American apple is unprecedentedly large this year. It will exceed

that of last year by a total of 1,217,707 barrels. Of the 12,437 barrels of this year's crop shipped since Aug. 1, the lowest price netted to the American exporter is \$8 per barrel, and the price has kept nearer \$4.

To Thrash Field Peas.
Field peas may be successfully thrashed in a small grain thrasher. The thrasher men change the pulleys so the cylinder will run slowly and the rest of the separator run fast to carry off the straw and husks. With this arrangement the peas are not cracked and the crop can be run through the same as any other grain crop. The yield of cleaned peas as grown in this country has been from twenty-five to thirty bushels an acre. The straw or haulm makes excellent stock feed.

The Home of the Potato.
Peru is the birthplace of the potato, which was used as an article of food by the Incas and exported to Europe by the Spaniards when they took over the island and named it in the honor of the Countess of Chincón, whose husband at that time was Viceroy. The Indians had used the bark for medicinal purposes as long as any one could remember, but this noble lady was the first European to test its efficacy, and it proved so excellent a cure for the malaria which saturates the atmosphere of Lima that she induced the Jesuit fathers to recommend it to the medicals of the Old World. These wise old chaps sent it to Spain and Italy, and it is said that one of the first doses of quinine that were ever administered in Europe was swallowed by the Pope. The unregenerate potato, which is still found in a wild state among the mountains of Peru, is a delicate vine which bears a fruit about the size of a plum and as yellow as an orange. Cultivation has increased its size and improved its flavor.—Correspondence Chicago Record.

Chicken Lice.
Grease as a means of fighting lice on little chicks needs to be used with caution. Too much grease will prove very destructive to the chicks, as well as to the lice, as it seems to blister the skin. A little should be put on the top of the head and a little under each wing. Even a small amount will be found to be very destructive to the parasites, and even if all the lice are not killed at once it is better to make a second application than to blister the skin of the little things you are trying to protect. The use of kerosene is not to be considered, as it is entirely unnecessary.—Southwest Farmer.



Sussex Cow Elean.

Wheat for Seed.
Wheat is easily cleaned, but when it is desired for seed—such care cannot be given it in examining for the seeds of weeds. All imperfect grains should also be removed. An agreeable experiment can be made by any farmer who will select 100,000 seeds, and plant them in a row, placing the seeds a foot apart each, then cultivating the row. If the product is measured next year and compared with the ordinary yield from seed that is drilled in as for field culture, the comparison will cause a surprise, as the yield from the cultivated row will be four times that from the same area selected in the regular crop. The experiment will take but little time and will cost but a trifle.

Value of the Pasture.
About four times as much material can be secured by cutting hay on the meadows as by pasturing stock on the land, yet experiments demonstrate that more profit is derived by pasturing the meadow plot than by using it from which to secure a crop of hay, owing to the great saving in labor in the care required when cattle are given the use of the pasture, while the greater digestibility and dietary effects of the green food secured on the pasture are such as to promote thrift of the animals and increase the flow of milk, as well as add to the weight of the young stock.

Feeding Farmers.
This story of the lost confidence scheme for feeding the farmer is going the rounds: A man who represents himself as a traveling preacher calls and asks to remain overnight. Before the hour for retiring a young man and woman come along and ask if there is not a minister in the house who can perform a marriage ceremony. Of course there is. The young people join hands and the farmer and his wife are asked to sign the marriage certificate as witnesses. The certificate afterwards turns up as a promissory note.

Training Berry Bushes.
The German fashion of growing gooseberries on standard bushes—that is to say, snipping off all but one stem and allowing the plant to bush out at a convenient height for picking, like standard roses—gives a great effect of neatness. The same effect is to be seen in the Scotch way of growing raspberry bushes, by training two adjacent bushes into an interlocking arch.

Seeding Down the Orchard.
The habit of seeding down the orchard to some kind of sod grass is one that is not conducive to the thrift of the trees. Clover is suitable, as it does not remain on the land after the second year, and when plowed under is beneficial. No orchard land should be forced to produce a crop of grain if an abundant yield of fruit is expected.

OHIO CAMPAIGN OPEN.

ROOSEVELT AND NASH SPEAK TO THOUSANDS.

New York's Governor Denounces Free Silver and Discusses the Trust Problem—Judge Nash Criticizes the Democratic State Platform.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York led a veritable San Juan charge against the hosts of Ohio Democracy at Akron, fifty thousand of the Western Reserve's best product in manhood enthusiastically participated. The occasion marked the opening of Ohio's Republican campaign. Before reverberations from the big guns fired by Gov. Roosevelt and Judge Nash were dead every branch of the service was engaged in every corner of the State, keen to come to close quarters with the enemy. The day's work put the stamp of nationalism upon the contest—put it there with eager emphasis. The challenge extended in the platform adopted at Zanesville three weeks ago was accepted without quibble. President McKinley's friends gladly made approval of his administration, in whole and in part, the gauge of battle in this, his home State.

The speaking was in Grace Park, in which a score of eminent men, including McKinley a half dozen times, have made political addresses. Gov. Roosevelt was cheered tremendously as Judge N. D. Tibbals, president of the day, introduced him. Applauded frequently, introduced him, especially in his references to subduing the Philippines. Judge Nash was enthusiastically received. Senator Hanna was present, but did not deliver an address.

In introducing Gov. Roosevelt and Judge Nash, Judge Tibbals referred to the service each had rendered his country, and they were received with cheers.

Governor Roosevelt's Address.
Gov. Roosevelt's long address was listened to intently, and he was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause. He said in part:

"I come to speak to you because we recognize throughout the nation that the contest this year is not about anything but a national contest. It is the sincere belief of all right-minded men who have the welfare of the nation close at heart that the position taken by the Ohio Democracy, speaking in reality for the national Democracy in this campaign, is one destructive of national prosperity at home and of national peace abroad. Moreover, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that their leaders know that this is true, but are willing to plunge the country into any disaster, provided only they can persuade a sufficient number of dupes to put them where they can gratify their greed for office, their thirst for power. I should not use such language in an ordinary political contest. I use it now as I should have used it had I been alive during the years of the civil war. The men whom we are now fighting champion a cause which, in its essentials is the same as that championed by the copperhead thirty-seven years ago. They vote their votes as they voted at a failure then."

Trusts and Expansion.
They wish to discuss the question of trusts, an economic question, and of expansion, which is really the question of upholding abroad the honor of the flag and the interests of the nation and of making us rise level to our duties as a world power. They hope to avoid much discussion of the silver question—much discussion of their advocacy of a dishonest dollar; trusting that thereby they shall be enabled to say to the believers in free silver that they are heartily in favor of it, and yet to fool the men who stand for sound finance by explaining to them that that question is really relegated to the rear and is not a live issue. They cannot be both for and against free



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

silver, and as long as they are for it it makes no difference whether they shout or whisper their allegiance. In either case they are trying to turn their words into acts should they come into power, and in both cases, therefore, the menace to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of its citizens are equally great. The salvation of this country lies in no small extent in the fact that while the bulk of our people fully appreciate the importance of money, and the usefulness of party government, yet that they put country above party.

Tariff and Trusts.
Our opponents denounce trusts. But they propose not one remedy that would not make the situation ten times worse than at its worst it now is. I have read through carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and his fellows to find out what they propose to do. I have found plenty of vague denunciation. I have not found so much as an attempt to formulate a national policy of relief. In the Democratic platform in Ohio just two measures of relief are proposed: The first, that you should change the tariff because it favors trusts, and the second, that you should coin silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 without regard to the action of any other nation. They pretend that the tariff favors trusts. This they know that the greatest trusts in this country, the Standard Oil and the sugar trusts, are utterly unaffected by the tariff. They know well that the trust with which there is the most widespread and deepest dissatisfaction, the beef trust, is utterly unaffected by the tariff, and in my own State, one of the largest trusts, the ice trust (which is said to have as its most prominent member and promoter that ardent anti-trust champion and advocate of Mr. Bryan, Richard Croker) is also wholly unaffected by the tariff.

Six years ago you were under the kind of tariff to which they now ask you to return. And you were suffering from the threat of free coinage—the trust which they now revive. Are the people of this country so short-sighted that they forget the misery of six years ago? Do they forget the bread riots, the poverty, the squallid want, even of those able and anxious to work? Surely the country has had enough of tariff tinkering by the opponents of a protective tariff.

10 to 1—the collapse of a 48-cent dollar. They actually propose to the people that if the trusts deprive certain men of part of their earnings, or throw a certain body of men out of employment, this shall be remedied by decreasing that men who shall have employment shall be paid 45 cents on the dollar for the work they do.

Dishonor of American Arms.
Our opponents through the nation and in particular here in Ohio, propose as a method of attacking trusts to meddle with the tariff, which would mean economic disaster to the masses, and to denude the eagle, which in addition to even more frightful economic disaster would mean national dishonor. When they come to the second plank in their platform, the question of expansion, they advocate the dishonor of the American arms, and the trailing of the American flag in the dust. They place themselves outside the rank of proper party opponents, and make themselves merely the enemies of the nation as a whole, as already has been shown themselves to be the enemies of honesty within the nation. The other day Ohio sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new dispensation in the shape of ex-Congressman Lantz, who divided his time between fervent hopes for the success of Aguinaldo and the Philippine revolution, and the mantle of Washington and of Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of ex-Gov. Altgeld.

Make no mistake. In the Philippines we are at open war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory; and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there, save through victory. People tell you that the Philippines are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the copperheads of 1861 said of the Confederates. Here in Ohio the Vallandigham ran on the issue that the war was a failure, and that the independence of the Southern States should be acknowledged. The feeble Vallandigham of to-day take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past she will not follow the same error that she gave them. No man can beset in this struggle and ever afterward call himself a true American and true patriot. He must stand by the flag. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one and uphold the other is to overwhelm the party that assails both.

Must Put Down Armed Resistance.
Two facts must be emphasized. First, that out of the present situation the only honorable and humane way is to put down armed resistance in the Philippines, and to establish a government of orderly justice; and, in the second place, that this situation inevitably arose out of the war, and could not have been avoided save by shameful conduct on our part. You will meet short-sighted people, who say that Dewey, after sinking the Spanish fleet, should have sailed away from Manila bay. Of course, such conduct was impossible. It is not too much to say that such conduct would have been infamous. Both the islands would have been left to their own fate, had such a course been followed, in which case a series of bloody massacres would have taken place, and the war between the Spaniards and the Philippines would have dragged along its wretched length until some outside intervention had been forced upon it. More probable, as Dewey's fleet sailed out the fleet of some European power would have sailed in, and we would have had the keen mortification of seeing the task which we speak from begun by some nation which did not distrust its own powers, which had the courage to dare to leave Dewey's hands to finish the job we had begun.

A weak nation can be pardoned for giving up a work which it does badly; but a strong nation cannot be pardoned for finishing from a great work because, forsooth, there are attendant difficulties and hardships. The century which is just closing will surely also see rapid strides in civilization, the result of the conquest of the world's waste places, the result of the expansion of the great masterful, ruling races of the world.

Democratic Attitude Destructive.
Gov. Roosevelt summed up as follows: Our opponents seek to make their points by denouncing trusts and expansion. In both cases they occupy a purely destructive attitude. They advocate nothing constructive. The Democratic party, with that fatal facility it has shown for many years in appearing at every recurring presidential election as the enemy of the business man, and, above all, of the workman, now once more comes to the front as the champion of the forces that tell for economic destruction. They denounce trusts, but they do not propose any remedy against them; they are purely political, are not economic, not remedial. They strive to win by inflaming ignorant passion, and trust that the passion thus inflamed will overcome sound judgment. They propose either no remedy or else they propose remedies so absurd and so vicious that they would tend to make existing evils. Mr. Bryan has developed a visionary scheme of national supervision, a scheme of extreme centralization, which would be unworkable at present and which might cause great havoc to industry, if so much as the attempt was made to put it into effect. We propose to meet the problem in the only way in which it can be met, by cool and careful study, by finding out what the facts are, and then by exercising every legitimate power, legislative, administrative and judicial, to regulate the industrial movement and to cut out all abuses. Corporations (for what we commonly call trusts) are generally created for the purpose of rendering great services, and are indispensable instruments in industry in our modern life; but their growth has been accompanied by the growth of evils which we can but remedy by common sense and common honesty—not demagogic outcry. Our opponents say we have first step, to try the effect of publicity, and then to supplement publicity by taxation, and then by licensing or whatever measure experience shows to be effective. Before hitting we must know exactly what we are hitting at, and whether the blow will hurt more than it helps.

Juggle of Words.
So again, when they come to deal with expansion, they juggle words. They state that they are for expansion, but they strive to bring shame and dishonor to the country for their own political advantage. They say they are against imperialism. So are we. Not an American in the land favors imperialism, and they know this. They profess to fear the evils of a great standing army and a grand navy, but they are not imperialists; they are expansionists, and that we have got to be whether we wish to or not. They know that no one proposes to go before our eyes. Every man who stakes out a claim on the Yukon, every new settler who takes up uncultivated land among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains is a part in the great work of expansion. Every man before me to-day is here because his forefathers were ex-

pansionists when they crossed the Alleghenies and came this side of the Ohio. Expansion means growth, neither more nor less. Imperialism is simply a catchword of those who wish to retard our growth, to stunt it, to hinder the development of our might, of all our power.

ADDRESS OF GEO. K. NASH.

Gubernatorial Candidate on Prosperity and Protection.
George K. Nash said in part: In 1890 the people of the United States, by an overwhelming popular vote, called the Republican party, with its St. Louis platform, back to the control of the national Government. Two and one-half years have passed since that call became effective, and I now congratulate you and we can felicitate each other upon the fact that every pledge made to the people in St. Louis has been redeemed.

Much of the great gain to our country is attributable to the restoration of a tariff law so fashioned as to be beneficial to American interests alone. But much more credit is due to the determination of the American people to maintain inviolate and forever a sound and honest financial policy in this land. By the elections of 1890 confidence was restored in the financial integrity of the people of the United States. Hence those who controlled capital were willing again to let it seek investment in railroads, manufactures and commerce. The unemployed are no longer idle. Those who worked only one-half time and for half pay are now reaping a full harvest.

But the Democracy continues to demand "the free, unlimited currency of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1." Again the Democracy of Ohio has declared in favor of this financial heresy. This is done in the State of President McKinley. If Ohio, in November, should take a step backward on this question, who can foresee the harm that will be done? It will open



GEO. K. NASH.

up the question again as a national issue. Again we will be in financial doubt and uncertainty. The sun of prosperity will again be hidden by the clouds of adversity. But this will not happen. The people of Ohio are an intelligent people. Her farmers, her laboring men, her merchants and her manufacturers will not go back to the "slough of despond" through which we struggled for four unhappy years.

There is another very important matter with which the Republican party and its policies have had much to do within the last two and one-half years. Our foreign commerce has been enlarged and our foreign commerce has been increased. We believe this to be absolutely necessary for the present and future prosperity of the country. The policy of the Republican party is to strengthen and make larger the foreign market for our goods. It is very much in earnest in this matter. We are just as zealous in this cause as we ever were in saving our home market for Americans. This we propose to do, even if it requires that governmental assistance shall be given to our shipping, so that our wares may sail the world over under our own flag. This we will do, even if it involves the construction of the Nicaragua canal by our own Government. This we will do, even if it demands that our flag shall never be hauled down in islands lawfully acquired by the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

Philippines and Trusts.
The Democratic bravely shouted at Zanesville, "We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States." Who in the world is in favor of it? Imperialism is the power, authority or character of an emperor. I know of no imperialism in this broad land. Great havoc has been done at Kurseong. The Margarethe estate lost 100 acres and the Meiland factory was destroyed. Some coolies were buried in the ruins of the manager's house, which was partially destroyed. The Avongrove estate lost thirty acres and 4,000 tea bushes. The coolie lines were swept away and many persons were killed, but the exact number is not known. Telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling has been re-established, but railroad traffic beyond Kurseong is not likely to be resumed for a long time. The road is impassable for horses, and travelers are only able to journey on foot and with much difficulty.

ADVANCE IN FARM TOOLS.
Agricultural Implement Makers Boost Prices 25 Per Cent.
Prices of agricultural implements were advanced 25 per cent Monday by joint agreement of forty-one manufacturers at the meeting of the Northwestern Play and Implement Association in Chicago. The increase was based on the quotations in implements made on Aug. 1. It is expected to affect only next year's contracts, but fear was expressed that retailers would advance prices immediately. The advance was made because of radical increases in the price of steel and iron, and it is thought probable that a still further advance will be made at the next meeting of the association on Nov. 1.

Telegraphic Brevities.
Battleship Kentucky is nearly ready. An anti-slavery crusade is on in Chicago. Peace prelates again in San Salvador. Seely Webb killed J. M. Cambs, Denver, Ky. Two men at Tuscon, N. Y., were killed by dynamite. Canadian railroads have decided to advance rates 5 per cent. The Afro-American Head Waiters' Association of the United States has been organized in Chicago. Mrs. Ezra Book, St. Catharines, Ont., drowned her child in a well. Dreyfus will spend the remainder of life trying to vindicate himself. German Catholics in session at Minneapolis voted to send \$250 to the Pope. George Palmer was found dead at Washington, Ga. A shotgun was found by his side. Railroads of the United States are again considering the proposition to abolish all passes. Gov. McKean, Pa., set a can of powder behind the stove. His little boy is dead and his girl is fatally injured.

PORAC IS CAPTURED.

General MacArthur Enters City After Defeating the Fighting.

A general advance of the American troops against the Filipino stronghold at Porac was begun early Thursday morning, and Gen. MacArthur ordered the town after half an hour's fighting. The American loss was slight, and the insurgent loss is not known. The enemy fled northward. When the Americans entered the town they found it practically deserted.

The attacking party moved on Porac in two columns. The Ninth Infantry, with two guns from Santa Rita, was commanded by Gen. Wheeler, and the Thirty-sixth infantry, under Col. Bell, with one gun, accompanied Gen. MacArthur from San Antonio. Both columns struck the town at 9 o'clock and opened a brisk fire, which was replied to by the enemy for half an hour. Then the insurgents fled, and the Americans marched over their trenches and took possession of the place.

The movement was a strategic success, and resulted in the possession of Porac and the clearing of several miles of country thereabout. The insurgents are estimated to have numbered 400 men. Ten dead Filipinos were found and the captain and commissary of Mascardo's command were taken prisoners. The American loss was five killed, but there were many prostrations from the heat.

Porac is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and is fourteen miles from Caceron, the capital of Pangasinan province. It is about four miles west of the railroad line running north from Manila, and between Santa Rita and Angeles, through to the southwest of the latter, and north-west of Santa Rita.

NAVAL HERO WEDS.

Dora Havemeyer and Lieut. Cameron Winslow Joined at Newport.

One of the most charming house weddings ever celebrated in high life at Newport, R. I., was when Miss Dora Havemeyer, daughter of Theodore Havemeyer,



DORA HAVEMEYER.

was married to Lieut. Cameron Winslow, flag lieutenant of the North Atlantic squadron. Several ships of the fleet were at Newport and many of the officers attended the ceremony.

Miss Havemeyer is pretty, talented and possesses a nice fortune of her own besides being an heiress to a good share of the millions of America's sugar king. Lieut. Winslow has been rapidly in high branch of the service and promises to be one day stand high in the navy. The wedding journey was brief, as Lieut. Winslow had to report to Admiral Sampson to take part in the Dewey celebration.

A THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED.

Awful Destruction Caused by Earthquake Around Smyrna.

The Greek Government has been informed that the severe shock of earthquake around Smyrna killed a thousand persons, injured 500 and demolished 2,000 houses and two villages. Lieut. Gov. John Woodburn announced to the council at Calcutta that 400 lives were lost through the floods at Darjeeling, capital of the district of that name. In addition to the loss of life, on the plains, Great havoc has been done at Kurseong. The Margarethe estate lost 100 acres and the Meiland factory was destroyed. Some coolies were buried in the ruins of the manager's house, which was partially destroyed. The Avongrove estate lost thirty acres and 4,000 tea bushes. The coolie lines were swept away and many persons were killed, but the exact number is not known.

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TOBACCO SPOILED BY LIGHTNING.

Tobacco is the most sensitive thing in the world. You can spoil the best cigar, pipe or cigarette that ever was made by lighting it over a smoky lamp or gas jet. The finest tobacco that ever grew doesn't taste good after you have been eating onions. Again, you should rinse your mouth out after a cigar, pipe or cigarette before lighting another. If you do you will find that every smoke has the soft fragrance of the early morning cigarette, instead of the hot stinkiness of the last pipe.

A significant Utterance.
Coming as it does from Mrs. Ellen Henrotin, for four years the chief of American club women, this recent utterance is significant: "The older I grow, and the more I see of the world, the more firmly I am convinced that it is inherent in the divine order of society that the highest intellect among women, the best she has to offer, should be given to the home."—Woman's Home Companion.

English Deceptions.

Everybody knows that suicide is unknown in England. It exists without existing, as it were. When on the other side of the channel a person is found asphyxiated by charcoal fumes, or lying in a pool of blood with his arteries opened, or strung up to the branch of a tree on a ladder, it is held, and it is solemnly held down that the deceased succumbed to a fit of temporary insanity. For it would be unnatural for an Englishman to commit suicide and shocking to relate the fact. —Bordeaux La France.

STATE CAPITAL

LANSING MICH.

The State Board of Education has adopted the following new rules: College certificates: All applicants for a renewal of a four-year college certificate shall be required to present such application in person at the regular meetings of the board, held in Ypsilanti on the last Friday of September and April, or at Lansing at the time of the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in December. All applications for renewals should be sent to the secretary at least thirty days previous to the date of the meeting, and such application should be accompanied by the original certificate and testimonials concerning the applicant's ability and success as a teacher, from the county commissioner of schools, the superintendent of schools under whom such applicant has taught, and also by a statement signed by a majority of each board where such applicant has taught; that his work as a teacher was satisfactory. The law requires at least three years of successful teaching before renewals are granted. Indorsements of certificates and diplomas granted in other States. The above rules for renewals apply with equal force to applications for indorsements of certificates and diplomas granted in other States. No application will be considered except at the April, September or December meetings, as above. No indorsement of certificates or diplomas from any State will be made unless the same courtesy is accorded the teachers of Michigan by the proper authority in that State.

The Supreme Court's decision in the sidewalk damage suit of Harriet Jackson against the city of Lansing is of importance to all cities and villages in the State where there are cement or artificial stone walks. The facts stipulated were that while walking on the sidewalk on the principal business street of the city, the woman was injured by stepping into a hole in the artificial stone walk, the hole being caused by the breaking out of the top coating of cement and the wear of the grouting, not, however, going through the grouting, the depression being from one and one-half to two feet in area. The Supreme Court says that municipalities are not required to keep such walks in a perfectly safe condition, and holds that the defect stipulated in this case was not one that rendered the walk not reasonably safe within the meaning of the statute.

The barbers' license law has become effective, although its enforcement will not be attempted until the expiration of ninety days. The barber will be allowed that time in which to provide himself with a certificate. Charles Rieger, secretary of the State board of examiners, says an effort will be made within the prescribed period to provide every eligible barber in Michigan with a blank application to be filled out and returned with a fee of \$1. After that the board will meet at different points in the State, whenever occasion warrants, to examine candidates for statutory recognition. Such examination, however, will cost \$5. To be eligible the applicant must have served at least two years in the business.

The statute creating the State tax commission is silent regarding compensation for information furnished by county treasurers and registers of deeds, and many officials have refused to furnish such information gratis. The Supreme Court has just passed upon this question in the case of County Clerk Gardner of Newaygo vs. the County Supervisors. He brought in a bill of \$40 against the Supervisors for doing work outside of his official duties for the State tax statistician. The court says there is no law compelling the Supervisors to pay for it and that he cannot be compelled to furnish such information to State officials.

There is a hitch in the organization of the new State veterinary board, which only Gov. Pingree can straighten out. The law provides that no two members of the board shall be graduates of the same college, but Gov. Pingree overlooked this provision when he appointed Dr. W. Thornburn of Lansing and Clarence W. Store of Saginaw, both of whom are graduates of the Toronto veterinary college. Until the Governor corrects his error, the board cannot organize for business.

An opinion handed down by the Supreme Court holds that the application of the Michigan statutes to color ocomargarine with a perfectly harmless substance. The case was brought into court by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Grosvenor, who contended that the act entitled "An act to prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of ocomargarine" was broad enough to prevent coloring. The court's decision is a big victory for ocomargarine manufacturers.

Secretary of State Stearns has commenced the distribution of the public acts of 1890 among officials entitled to them.

Tobacco Spoiled by Lightning.
Tobacco is the most sensitive thing in the world. You can spoil the best cigar, pipe or cigarette that ever was made by lighting it over a smoky lamp or gas jet. The finest tobacco that ever grew doesn't taste good after you have been eating onions. Again, you should rinse your mouth out after a cigar, pipe or cigarette before lighting another. If you do you will find that every smoke has the soft fragrance of the early morning cigarette, instead of the hot stinkiness of the last pipe.

A significant Utterance.

Coming as it does from Mrs. Ellen Henrotin, for four years the chief of American club women, this recent utterance is significant: "The older I grow, and the more I see of the world, the more firmly I am convinced that it is inherent in the divine order of society that the highest intellect among women, the best she has to offer, should be given to the home."—Woman's Home Companion.

English Deceptions.

Everybody knows that suicide is unknown in England. It exists without existing, as it were. When on the other side of the channel a person is found asphyxiated by charcoal fumes, or lying in a pool of blood with his arteries opened, or strung up to the branch of a tree on a ladder, it is held, and it is solemnly held down that the deceased succumbed to a fit of temporary insanity. For it would be unnatural for an Englishman to commit suicide and shocking to relate the fact. —Bordeaux La France.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The old veterans of the civil war are fast joining the great silent army. Over 34,000 names were dropped from the pension roll during the year ended July 1st.

When Bryan swings around the circle during the next Presidential campaign, will he remind his auditors that every prediction he has made during the last one has failed to materialize?

The news from South Africa grows warlike. It is even said that the Boers will make the first aggressive move. It is significant that the names of certain British regiments begin to figure in the dispatches—the Gordon Highlanders, the Black Watch and the Camerons. Where these troops go the intention is to have a fight to a finish.

Senator Hentfield, of Idaho, now in Washington, said: "Fifty per cent of the silver republicans in my state who went out of the party several years ago, have come back, and I believe that more of them will come in right along. Many are coming back on account of the administration's expansion policy, refusing to go with the Democrats on that issue."

"Though the war be hideous, there are things worse than war. Though war be frightful, through its channels has come the progress of the world. Though the islands in the far East may be red with blood, the result will be civilization were savagery exists; Christianity where paganism abides; progress where fester decay; a government of law where anarchy prevails, and the sunlight of a new age where the shadows of a dead century lie."—Judge Reavis, Neb.

The farmers' trust appears to mean business. It is capitalized at \$20,000,000. This is its scope and purpose: "To regulate and control the shipment of farm products of all states in the Mississippi valley; to establish and maintain officers, yards and grain elevators; to maintain agents to handle, sell and distribute such products; to lend and borrow money, and do a banking business at Topeka, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and New Orleans."

President Steyn of the Orange Free State seems to be built upon the Kruger plan. Feeling that the cause of the Boers is just, he doesn't hesitate to assail the iniquitous stand taken by the British government. Believing that "war would be an insult to religion and civilization," he encourages the Boers to defend their liberties with their lives. Kruger has a powerful ally in Steyn. The prediction is made that when war begins all South Africa, including the savage tribes, will declare in favor of the little Dutch republic. Then will Great Britain face a struggle that will even tax her colonial resources.—Bay City Tribune.

The man who wants work need not tramp many miles without finding it and at good wages too. The farmers of northwestern Ohio have an immense corn crop to handle. The corn is now ripe and ready to cut. Reports from the farming districts are to the effect that it is impossible to hire men to cut corn. They are not to be had at any price. Farmers have the money and are willing to pay good wages, but help can not be secured and they fear that much corn will rot in the field because there are not men to do the work. Every stranger who passes along the road is hailed and offered work at good cash figures. What an awful time the calamity howling politicians will have this year.—Toledo Blade.

The publisher of a newspaper, says the Fall River News very truly, has one thing to sell and one thing to rent. He has the newspaper to sell and the space in his columns to rent. Can anyone inform us why he should be expected to give away either the one or the other. He can if he so chooses, and he does as a matter of fact, furnish a great deal of space rent free. But it does not follow that he ought to be expected to do so. It ought to be recognized as a contribution, exactly as would be giving sugar or coffee by a grocer. But, strange to say, it is not looked upon in that light at all, and yet everybody knows that the existence of a newspaper depends upon the rent of his space and the sale of his paper, as a merchant's success depends on the goods he sells instead of giving them away.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20th, '99.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

No man is more deeply interested in the preparations for Admiral Dewey's welcome to Washington, now all completed, than President McKinley, who in addition of being an old personal friend of the Admiral has a boundless admiration for the manner in which he performed his difficult duties as commander of the Asiatic Squadron from the day he entered Manila Bay and destroyed the Spanish fleet to the day he left for home. There is also another reason why President McKinley is glad that Admiral Dewey is coming to Washington. He has another position for him to fill—that of adviser-in-chief on Philippine affairs—which is an important one although it will carry no official title. The President has not determined upon a Philippine policy, further than to put down the rebellion and restore law and order on the islands. He has absolute confidence in Admiral Dewey's judgment, and there is little doubt that his advice will be a powerful factor in deciding what the Philippine policy of the President will be after peace has been restored, and the fact that Dewey will be the Presidential adviser, will be likely to cause Congress to endorse whatever Philippine policy may be finally determined upon.

There is a possibility that Dewey may join the President's party in the trip to the west, which will follow the Washington welcome, but as yet it is only a possibility, because Admiral Dewey's wishes have not been ascertained, and the President desires him to follow his own wishes in the matter, believing that he has fully earned that right, although he will be delighted should the Admiral decide to go, as will be the people of the section to be visited by the party.

Quit a number of officials went over to New York to participate in the welcome to Dewey, Assistant Secretary Allen, of the Navy Department, being the special representative of the Secretary of the Navy. It was decided some time ago that no member of the Cabinet should go, being deemed more fitting that the entire cabinet should stay in Washington with the President to receive him.

The publication of a story alleging a serious difference of opinion between members of the Board of Construction as to the speed which the battleship authorized at the last session of Congress should have was not warranted by facts. There is no such difference of opinion. On the contrary, the board is unanimously in favor of obtaining as great speed as possible.

The Pope's appointment of Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, to be Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, was well received in official circles, as it is believed that the moral effect upon the islands, of putting an American at the head of the Catholic church will be good, just as it has been in Cuba and Porto Rico, to both of which Archbishop Chapelle was appointed Apostolic Delegate more than a year ago.

The President and Mrs. McKinley held a special reception in honor of the delegates, who came from all parts of the civilized world, to the seventh council of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, now in session in Washington.

Owing to Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the U. S. Supreme Court, being delayed in Paris by the British Venezuela Court of Arbitration, of which they are members, the prize case in which Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron are interested, can not be taken up by the Supreme Court upon the day set, October 16th, the importance of the case being such that it is desired that it shall be heard and passed upon by a full bench. The case in question grew out of the prizes captured by the North Atlantic Squadron during the blockade of Cuba. The amount involved is so large that the claims were by mutual consent of the Treasury officials and the naval officers combined in a case to be decided by the Supreme Court.

How to Advertise a Town.

Have its newspapers speak well of it. See that every citizen has a good word for it, and speaks kindly of his fellow business men. Keep the streets clean and the buildings painted. Keep the weeds mowed in the living part of the town. See that private property is kept up, lawns mowed, houses painted, sidewalks kept in good repair. Patriotism to the town on the part of all its citizens is absolutely necessary to its growth and progress. These are a few of the things which go a long way toward advertising a town to its benefit.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.50 per year.

The Au Sable marshal has applied for a warrant for Joseph Fortier, on a charge of resisting arrest. Fortier has applied for a warrant for the marshal's arrest on a charge of assault and attempt at arrest without provocation. The marshal says Fortier lunged profanely at him and then resisted when an attempt at arrest was made. The marshal, to frighten his intended prisoner, fired his pistol into the air. Fortier's fingers happened to be in the air at the same time, and a couple of them were lacerated. Fortier claims the marshal was drunk, and had no excuse for interfering with him.—Alpena Farmer.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahue, pastor M. E. Church, South St. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public. For sale by L. Fournier.

Under the new law all lands delinquent for taxes for 1897 and previous years will have the sum of one per cent a month interest charged against them, and on and after Oct. 1st a fee of \$1 on each description will be charged against and become a lien on all delinquent lands. This is in addition to the fee of one per cent a month.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Tex. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by L. Fournier.

An increase of 85 per cent in the output of oleomargarine is the record of factories in and about Chicago for the year ending the first of September. The total output of these factories for the year is a sum so large it is difficult to contemplate. Figuring in fifty pound tubs it amounts to 773,734 packages, or 38,685,200 pounds, and nearly all of that immense quantity was sold by the retailers to the consumers as butter, contrary to the state laws of various states.

During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay County, W. Va., struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whiskey in bathing it, but nothing gave relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, is the largest concern of its kind in the world. They write us that they are in position to offer paying employment to an energetic man or woman in this county. We would advise those of our readers, who are in position to consider a good offer to write at once to "Department K," The Werner Company, Akron, Ohio. You must send good references. (Editor.) sep21-3w

It gives us great pleasure to read from week to week of the number of new enterprises launched in the South. That section of the country seems to keep pace with the rest of the Nation in the expansion of its industries. In view of this fact there is less reason than ever why it should go back to the conditions that existed before 1897.—Inter Ocean.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is every where admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. July 4mo

Detroit Live Stock Market.

MICH. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS, Oct. 4th.

The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.50@5.00; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$2.25@3.25; canners' cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders quiet at \$3.00@4.00.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$5.00@6.25.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and easy:—prime lambs \$4.00@4.85; mixed \$3.25@4.25; ewes \$1.50@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$4.50@4.60; Yorkers \$4.10@4.55; pigs \$4.25@4.30; rough \$3.90@4.20; stags, off cripples, \$2.00 per cwt off.

New Store, New Goods, —AND— LOWEST PRICES —AT— JOSEPH'S NEW STORE

Next Door to Claggett & Blair.

I just returned from New York City with a full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., and have spared neither time nor money to secure the best.

I will be pleased to show goods, and guarantee goods and prices; if not satisfactory, money will be cheerfully refunded. I defy competition and sell better goods for less money than can be bought elsewhere.

R. JOSEPH,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Grayling, Michigan.

It Saved Her Life.
MISS MAMIE SMITH, Middlesboro, Ky., writes:
"My little sister had the Croup very bad. I gave her several doses of Foley's Honey and Tar and she was instantly relieved. It saved her life. L. Fournier.

Fifty vessels representing an ultimate investment of \$30,000,000, and giving employment to 12,000 men, are now in process of construction at the various shipyards along the Delaware. This is one of the results of the Republican policy.

It May Save Your Life.
A dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar will prevent an attack of pneumonia, grip or severe cold if taken in time. Cures coughs, colds, croup, laryngitis, hoarseness, difficult breathing, whooping cough, incipient consumption, asthma or bronchitis. Gives positive relief in advanced cases of consumption, asthma or bronchitis. Guaranteed. L. Fournier.

A Short, Sad Story.
A Cold, Neglected, Pneumonia, Grief.
Had Foley's Honey and Tar been used this story would have had a happier ending. 25c and 50c. L. Fournier.

Transports have been provided to take 23,918 men to the Philippines, the last ship leaving San Francisco by November 1st. The daily landing of a fresh regiment in Manila for a long period will dispel the Tagal doubt concerning the earnest purpose of this country.

YOU ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. L. Fournier.

According to the report of the Missouri Commissioner of Agriculture the shipments of poultry and eggs from that state last year were worth more than her combined shipments of wheat, corn, hay, oats and lumber. Missouri is not so bad.

The Banner Pile Cures.
Is Banner Salve. It gives immediate relief and will soon effect a cure. 25c. L. Fournier.

The foreign trade of the United States for the first eight months of the present year amounted to \$1,307,830,003, against \$1,205,554,755 for the period in 1898. An increase of \$100,000,000, chiefly in exports, is a great advance, when the bigness of last year's foreign trade is considered.

A Lima Man's Testimony.
I have obtained excellent results from the use of Foley's Kidney Cure. It relieved my backache, and severe pain over the hips. It toned up my system and gave me new vim and energy. I regard it as an honest and reliable remedy for all kidney diseases. It makes no false claims, but does what it says when given a fair trial. I certainly recommend it. Wm. F. S. 347 E. 11th St. Lima, O. L. Fournier

Our soldiers in the Philippines won't get rich on \$13.00 per month. They have to pay 40 cents a quart for beer, and sixty cents for a hair cut and shave.

The Cure that Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption is

OTTO'S CURE

Sold by all druggists 25c and 50c.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.,

The direct line from TOLEDO, VIA DAYTON, CINCINNATI, TO LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSONVILLE, ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

CINCINNATI LINE.
Three Trains Daily Detroit to Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS LINE.
Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis. Vestibule Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains—Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

D. G. EDWARDS, Pass'r Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Circuit Court Assignment.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The 34th Judicial Circuit. PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the state of Michigan for the years 1900 and 1901 as follows:

Arenac County—Third Tuesday in February, June and October.
Crawford County—Third Tuesday in January, May and September.
Gladwin County—Second Tuesday in February, June and October.
Ogemaw County—Fourth Tuesday in February, June and October.
Ontonagon County—Fourth Tuesday in January, May and September.
Roscommon County—Second Tuesday in January, May and September.
Dated West Branch, Mich., Sept. 22d, 1899.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

WE BUY THE FARMERS Grain, Potatoes, *And other* Farm Products *FOR* Cash or Trade WE SELL Extra Good Groceries —AND— Dry Goods and Hardware —AT— Reasonable Prices. BUY OUR Staley's Underwear —AND— Garland Stoves. Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, - Michigan

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere. Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON

ROOM! ROOM!

We have got to make room for Fall and Winter Goods, which we expect soon. Therefore we have concluded to slash prices on all our Summer Goods.

We only mention a few of them as they are too numerous:

All our 50 and 60 cents Straw Hats go for	33c
All our 25 and 35 cents Children's Hats go for	21c
All our 15 cents Ladies Vests go for	4c
All our 20 cents Ladies Vests go for	10c
All our 30 cents Ladies Vests go for	12c
All our 40 cents Men's Summer Underwear go for	21c
All our 35 cents Men's Over Shirts go for	25c
All our 60 cents Ladies' Summer Corsets go for	49c
All our \$1.00 Jackson Corset Waists go for	80c
All our 60 cents Ladies' Shirt Waists go for	49c
All our 15 cents Corsets, Dainties go for	11c

One quarter off on all Men's and Boys' Clothing, and 1000 other bargains. Come early so you will get your best choice. John J. Clark's Machine Thread 3 spools for 5 cents.

R. MEYERS, The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made A CHAMPION BINDER Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Board of Supervisors will meet Oct. 9th.

Mercury registered 18° above zero, Sunday morning.

Mureco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

U. J. Shirts has moved into the village for the winter.

Buy a Garland Stove and keep warm. For sale by S. H. & Co.

R. S. Rabbitt has gone back to firing on the M. C. R. R.

Judge Coventry was in the village, Friday, on official business.

Remember and pay your past due subscription. We need the cash.

There is not a vacant house in the village.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. Hurlburt, Sept. 29th, a son.

L. Fournier went to Chicago, Tuesday.

Our Grocery Department is the most complete in Northern Michigan. S. H. & Co.

J. P. Hann, of Beaver Creek, was in town Monday. He reports the health of his wife steadily falling.

HOUSE FOR SALE—One of the most desirable in the village. Enquire of J. S. Bourke.

The reading public complains that no new books have been added to the library this year.

The Stanley Underwear takes the lead, buy no others. For sale by S. H. & Co.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in the village, Friday attending a meeting of the Board of Jail Inspectors.

The Osego County potato crop is estimated to be only about half as large as last year.

WANTED—Situation of light work, such as clerical, or job of trust. References. Enquire at this office.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

That line of Men's Underwear at Goudrow's, for \$1.00 a suit, is a hummer.

FOR RENT—Five room house with wood house and stable. Inquire at this office.

Mrs. Sarah Reagan nee Cowell, of Grand Marais, is home for a visit with her mother and old friends.

A new line of Men's Boots and Shoes, Socks and Underwear at Goudrow's.

FOR SALE—A gold coal stove used but two winters. Inquire at this office.

Just received 3000 yards of Outing Flannel; fancy plaids, striped and mixed, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Henry Stephan is the lucky bidder for carrying the mail from Grayling to Sigbee.

FOR SALE—A book case, bedroom sets, stoves, chairs, etc. Inquire of T. A. Carvey.

W. B. Covert brought in a fine specimen of a poplar tree with both ends freshly cut off by beavers. The little fellows are repairing a dam.

FOR SALE—A first class work team weighing 2300 to 2900 pounds, at Ward's camp, one mile east of Frederic. D. James.

Wait for the Great Cloak Sale at Claggett & Blair's, Monday and Tuesday, October 16th and 17th.

Mrs. J. O. Hadley arrived in town Monday, and was gladly greeted by a host of friends, who hope she will remain with us.

Rev. G. L. Gulchard will attend the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, next week, while his wife visits at her old home in Pinconning.

Every lady in Grayling will be interested by calling at J. O. Goudrow's Shoe Store to see an entirely new line of goods for winter wear.

We offer you highly and fancy decorated Dinner Sets of 100 pieces at the remarkably low price of \$8.50 per set. S. H. & Co.

Judge Coventry was in town Monday, but in a awful hurry to get back to his hunking. He will have 450 bushels of ears on one five acre piece.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Miss L. C. Bond had the misfortune of losing her right arm, by a fall from a tree. It was broken in the same place last May and was not yet strong.

I. H. Richardson, of South Branch, was in town, Friday, attending a meeting of the Board of Jail Inspectors.

Mrs. S. G. Taylor started for home Tuesday. She will meet Mr. Taylor at Flint, and make a brief visit, in that city.

The children were out having a heap of fun with their hand sleds while the snow lasted, Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, came down through the snow Saturday, on a shopping tour. They are brave.

ESTRATED—Four calves, one red and white, 1 red, and 2 roan. Any information rewarded by P. Ostrander, Grayling, Mich.

Wm. Smith, a prominent Eaton Rapids capitalist, and well known in Northern Michigan, was killed by an accident in the Wolverine saw mill, last week.

It is reported that James E. Brockway has been admitted to partnership in the law office of Hon. Devere Hall, of Bay City. It is another proof that true merit wins.

Ladies will find an elegant line of shoes and rubbers, and something entirely new in leggings and overshoes at Goudrow's. Call and see them whether you wish to buy or not.

The members of the G. A. R. say they have not forgotten how, as never a chicken squawked. Come out to night and help eat them at their new hall.

Miss Mattie Francis returned last week from Big Rapids, where she has completed a special course in the Ferris School. She will rest a little on the farm before resuming teaching.

Thor Arnerjorgenson, the man with the extended name, says the barn we had him building in Osego county is a fine residence instead, and is nearly ready for the mason work.

A. Croteau was fixing the kicker at the mill, a few days ago, when the kicker kicked and came near kicking off two of his fingers. Then Croteau kicked on the job and went to a surgeon.

Mrs. H. S. Brayman, of Berrien Springs, who has been visiting her grand children and great grand children at C. B. Johnson's, in Maple for the last five months, started for home Monday.

Cards are received announcing the marriage of Miss Hattie Metzler Paulsen and Albert H. Wetzel, Oct. 4th, at Dayton, Ohio, where they will be "At Home" at 613, Fifth St., S. W. The many friends of Miss Hattie will extend congratulations.

The Ladies of the Goodfellowship Circle were very delightfully entertained, last Saturday afternoon, by Mrs. Patterson at her home. The afternoon was spent in conversation, and at 6:30 refreshments were served in a manner characteristic of the ladies of the circle. The table was beautifully decorated with pink roses and carnations.

A hurried ride, this week, through the large farm of H. C. Ward, in Maple Forest, just gave us a glimpse of the magnitude of his enterprise. 240 acres of wheat and 100 of rye is growing finely, and about 400 acres of alfalfa clover as one could wish, with immense stacks of hay in the fields after the bars were filled, proving this crop to have been satisfactory. Eighty men with teams, divided in gangs, clearing 600 acres more to be put into spring crops, granaries full, and grain being ground to feed his stock, and all running like clockwork, shows that he at least has no fear of the future agricultural development of this section.

There will be the usual Suit, Cloak and Fur Sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., Friday and Saturday, Oct. 6th and 7th. Also a fine line of plaid and crepon patterns in skirt and dress lengths, tailor-made skirts and silk waists, and a very fine line of silk undershirts. Mr. Chapman, who has given the sales in the past, will conduct this sale and guarantees satisfaction.

Mrs. M. A. Erwin took possession of her new home on Monday, and her family with the exception of three or four grand children, met to help her in her "house warming" and celebrate her 85th birthday anniversary. The house, in its appointments and conveniences is all that heart could wish. At one o'clock an elegant lunch was served, and their enjoyment was complete. In the evening the band paid their respects by some of their excellent music. They were in turn treated to the courtesies of the house and an appetizing lunch. Mrs. Erwin's daughter and husband, of Grayling, Mich. (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Masters) are here to care for her and will make an acceptable addition to the society of our village. West City Reporter.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

It is not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of Dr. J. P. Barton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by Hattie O. Benson, Ph.D., J. S. BAR-BEN is the great known restorative and invigorator for men and women. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regulate their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders. It should be perfect cure. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets easy to swallow. The days of celery compounds, nervines, sarawellas and other "fend" tonics are over. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 80 cents, or we will send it sealed in a box of 100 tablets for \$1.00. DR. J. P. BARTON AND HENSON, 434 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY

Lucien Fournier, DRUGGIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The Three Day

Cloak and Fur Sale.

The only big sale of the season will be at the "Grayling House," Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

The largest line of Jackets, Colleretts, Fur and Cloth Capes ever shown.

Mr. M. L. Ash, who gave such a successful sale last year, will be in attendance, and invites all his old customers to wait before buying.

The line is nearly twice as large this season. Every new novelty shown.

Lowest prices ever quoted. Watch for it. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 5th, 6th and 7th, at the Grayling House.

The Ladies of Grayling will all be happy Saturday, October 7th, in witnessing the first Millinery opening ever shown here. Miss Josephine Jones having returned from the east with all the latest styles and novelties. Call and see.

Number 2 of Volume 1 of the ALPENA FARMER is received, and we hope it has come to stay. A paper devoted to the cause of Agriculture in this section of the state will be of great value and should receive liberal support.

Attorney Patterson of Grayling, was, Wednesday, to plead the School Board ejection case brought against Geo. Marshall. Deputy Atty. General Chase, of Lansing, appeared in behalf of the defendant. Circuit Commissioner L. Ostrander, before whom the case was tried, reserves four days in which to consider the case before rendering his decision. —Lewiston Journal.

A letter from the Harrison Wagon Company, of Sept. 28th, explains itself, saying:

"Owing to the increased cost of material we are compelled to withdraw all quotations on wagons and sleighs. Orders received and accepted to date will be filled according to agreement, and orders received after this date will be subject to the advanced price, which we can assure you will be as moderate as possible and will not begin to cover the actual increase in the cost of making goods. We have given our customers the benefit of contracts made during the early part of season when material was low, but now that all such contracts are exhausted, and we are obliged to supply our needs in the open market, we feel sure that you will appreciate the necessity of our taking this step. Not only has material increased in price, but it is very difficult to get at any price. We do not intend to ask you to pay but a small part of the increase, but will continue to stand a large portion of it ourselves. It is impossible for us at this time to quote prices except for immediate acceptance, and can assure you if material declines it will give us pleasure to make reductions in our prices accordingly, but we will say to you frankly, that we see no chance for such a decline for a long time to come, as the price of material does not seem to have reached its highest point."

While my present stock lasts I shall hold the old prices. If you want a wagon this fall come and get it before the advance.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Oct. 2nd, 1899.

Blodgett, Miss K. Jacobs, J. A. Clark, Ellis B. Kayner, Mrs. A. L. Shunder, Mrs. Theodore.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

M. A. BATES, P. M.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Where ar' you Going?

GOING TO CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S

AFTER MY DRINKS.

IF YOU WANT Good Drinks, Try their Emblem TEA for 50 Cents.

It can't be Beat for the Money.

They also sell the best 40c Tea in the Market.

ASK FOR

JA-VO BLEND if you want the best 25c Coffee in the World

They also sell McARTHUR'S PATENT FLOUR, because it makes the Best Bread.

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH EGGS, and FULL CREAM CHEESE

Pure Goods, Low Prices and Honest Weights is their Motto.

Don't forget the place, but trade with

CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

School Supplies.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

And Carry Everything in Stock

Needed in the School Room, consisting of

SCHOOL BOOKS, TABLETS, SLATES, PENS, PENCILS, SCHOOL BAGS, COLORED CRAYONS, ERASERS, &c., &c.

We invite attention to our line of Tablets which is entirely new and larger than ever.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Druggist, Grayling, Michigan.

Job Couldn't Have Stood It

If he'd had itching piles. They're terrible annoying, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worst case of Piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Itchings it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

The Michigan Farmer is suited to every member of the farmers family.

It is practical, reliable and clean—and every farmer should be a regular reader of it. For only 15 cents we will have it sent on trial every week until Dec. 1. Sample copies free at our office.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25 cents at Fournier's drug store.

Robbed the Grave

A startling incident is narrated by John Oliver, of Philadelphia, as follows: "I was in an awful condition. My skin was almost white, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, growing weaker every day. Three physicians had given me up. Then I was advised to use Electric Bitters, to my great joy, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c, guaranteed at Fournier's drug store.

Years ago when pine was plentiful

the idea of cutting up small jack pine logs for any purpose was looked upon as an absurdity, but the scarcity and increase in price of the former has given the latter a distinctive value, especially for box material. It was the jack pine that induced Crump & Son, of this city, to locate a box factory at Roscommon, right in the heart of the Jack Pine realm. The new factory utilizes this kind of timber, and the plant is now in full blast, operating 40 men, which is to be increased to 100, and it is proving a great success. The trees are cut into bolts three feet long and the bolts are then sawed into 2 1/2 inch stuff on a large shingle saw. This firm has a contract for furnishing the cases for Lion Coffee, amounting to something like \$100,000 yearly. The firm has 25 years' supply.—West Bay City News.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of Philadelphia, when Dr. King's New Discovery cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. She says: "After all other remedies and doctors failed I soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 25c. Trial notices free at L. Fournier's.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Executors Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Genesee, ss. In the matter of the estate of Samuel and Eliza Cassiner, deceased.

Noticethereby given: that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned as executor of the estate of said Samuel and Eliza Cassiner, deceased, by the Hon. Geo. E. Taylor, Judge of Probate in and for said County, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1899, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court House in the city of Flint, in said County, on Friday, the 13th day of October, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, subject to any claim there may be thereon, all the right title and interest of said Samuel and Eliza Cassiner, deceased, in and to the following described lands and premises situated in the city of Flint, Mich.: Village of Zilwaukee, Mich.; village of Grayling, Mich.; town of Grayling, Crawford County, Mich.; and village of Bayport, Mich.; to wit:

Fifty-six feet in width from the southerly side of Lot thirty-eight, Henry's addition to the village of Flint, now in the Third ward, City of Flint, Genesee County, Mich.

Lot one and two, Block 54, according to certified plat of village of Zilwaukee, in Office of Register of Deeds of Saginaw County, Mich. Commencing at southwest corner of section 8, town 35 north, range 3 west, thence north on line of said section eight, 10 rods, thence east 20 rods, thence south 10 rods to south line of said section 8, thence west 20 rods to place of beginning, being 2 acres of land, more or less, on section 8, town of Grayling, Crawford County, Mich.

Lot 3, Block 1, original plat, village of Grayling, as recorded, Crawford County, Mich. Lots nine and ten, and 20 feet from east ends of lots one and two, Block 54, according to certified plat of village of Zilwaukee, in Office of Register of Deeds of Saginaw County, Mich. Commencing at southwest corner of section 8, town 35 north, range 3 west, thence north on line of said section eight, 10 rods, thence east 20 rods, thence south 10 rods to south line of said section 8, thence west 20 rods to place of beginning, being 2 acres of land, more or less, on section 8, town of Grayling, Crawford County, Mich.

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Going Out of BUSINESS.

Having decided to discontinue business, my entire stock of Merchandise consisting of

Clothing, Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Wrappers,

Skirts, Blankets, Furnishing Goods,

Shoes, Hats, Mackintoshes, Trunks, &c,

Will be sold

At Cost & less than Cost.

The entire stock is composed of reliable and seasonable Goods such as we have always been known to carry, and while we regret that we must sacrifice this splendid stock, necessity knows no help for it, for we must Dispose of the Goods in order to convert THE SAME into IMMEDIATE CASH,

Store for Rent, or will sell Building.

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FIREMEN IN THE '40S.

THE CHICAGO FORCE IN OLD VOLUNTEER DAYS.

First of the Hand Engine Parade on the Public Square in the Fall of the Year 1844—Old Signs in the Pioneer Times.

Chicago had a fire fighting force as early as 1835, but the equipment consisted solely of leather buckets, in which water was passed by lines of men formed for this purpose. In case of fire the fighters would range themselves in line, with one end at the nearest well or cistern and the other at the burning building. Along this row the buckets of water would be handed and dashed on the flames. It was not until 1844 that William B. Ogden had succeeded in working the people up to the point of buying an engine, and even then there was strong protest against it, the assertion being made by Mr. Ogden's opponents that it was a piece of wild and useless extravagance. Despite this the engine was bought at a cost of \$850. It was a goose-neck, plane box machine, worked by man power by means of long "brakes" at the sides. These brakes were connected with the pump, and when forced up and down by forty

were muddy, unpared highways, prominent only because of the churches located on them. The Universalist Church stood on Washington street about where the Chamber of Commerce building now stands, and the Baptists had a house of worship on the west side of La Salle street, just north of Washington. In those days the court house square was a favorite spot for open-air shows and displays, as it was within handy reach and yet far enough removed from the business part of the city to prevent interference with the trade and commerce of the town. It was in this lot that Chief Engineer Gale marshaled his firemen in 1844 and paraded before the admiring populace that wonderful addition to his fire-fighting force—a plane box engine. The department marched around the lot, dragging the engine behind it, and then halted at the south end, where the machine was given a conspicuous place and the firemen drawn up in line around it while the chief and his assistants received the congratulations of the citizens on the visible evidence of Chicago's coming greatness. Most of the population got inside of the fence and mingled in a free and easy manner with the firemen, but some of the kickers—the men who thought the purchase of a fire engine at a cost of \$850 a bit of wicked extravagance—remained on the outside and passed complimentary remarks about the outfit. In taking his picture of the parade by the old daguerotype process the artist

that, it being her first, the occasion was not to be made one of humiliation and disappointment, while the elder mother could afford to forego her claim, since she had already had several handsome children. — *Malama* (Constantinople).

GET TIPS FROM CROOKS.

Bank Officials Take Means to Protect Their Treasure from Thieves. It is said by a police official at City Hall headquarters that some of the city banks, whose hoards of surplus cash have been increasing largely of late, have been experimenting with an expedient long in use by Bank of England officials of paying known crooks for information of any contemplated raid upon their vaults. The Bank of England's first experiment of this kind dates from 1850, when the directors of the bank listened to a startling proposition made by a "ditch digger."

The laborer told the directors that he had discovered a new and unsuspected method of getting into the cellar vaults, where the gold and silver bars were kept, and that he would sell his secret to them for money. The directors hesitated, believing that they had taken every precaution against loss from the vaults in putting up heavy masonry, with plenty of iron bars, and by manning the building with armed watchmen. But finally they granted the man, who seemed to talk fairly, a chance to

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Detroit Street Car Fight Is Ended—Combination of Railways—Thrown Against Moving Saw—Bought North Manitowish Island—The Cucumber Crop.

Elliott G. Stevenson, Eli L. Sutton, J. C. Hutchins, Tom L. Johnson and B. T. Wilson—had a long conference in New York relative to the reopening of the municipal street railway company in Detroit. Mr. Stevenson announced upon his return that as a result of the conference the entire street railway deal contemplated under the McLeod act and later under the plan proposed by the Municipal Railway Company is permanently and absolutely abandoned. The reason given is that Mr. Wilson refused to give up his property with another option and that he also increased the price of the roads from approximately \$15,000,000 cash to \$17,000,000.

Three Railways May Combine. What appears to be the preliminary steps toward the consolidation of the Flint and Pere Marquette, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western and the Chicago and West Michigan Railway companies was taken when the articles of incorporation of the Pere Marquette Railway Company were filed with Secretary of State Stevens at Lansing. The company is incorporated for ninety-nine years and its capital stock is \$1,400,000. The incorporators are connected with the three companies first mentioned. The intention of the new company, as appears from articles, is to construct and operate a standard gauge road from Pontiac to a Manitowish.

North Manitowish Island Purchased. Franklin and Benjamin Newhall, members of the firm of Newhall & Sons, wholesale fruit dealers at 131 South Water street, Chicago, have purchased \$800,000 acres, comprising practically all of North Manitowish, the largest island in Lake Michigan, lying near the famous Sleeping Bear point. The new owners propose to establish a great fruit and stock farm on the island. The government owns property and a lighthouse station, and a few small farmers still have holdings.

Pastor Divorced in Secret. The records of a divorce granted Mrs. Bertha Barr from Rev. Thomas E. Barr, two months ago on the ground of desertion, were filed away in the court archives at Kalamazoo, and no public record was made, but the news leaked out. Mrs. Barr is at Oshkosh with four small children. Barr has been the pastor of the First Presbyterian and First Congregational churches.

Cucumber Crop Entirely Destroyed. The entire cucumber crop in the district northeast of Benton Harbor, representing over 2,000,000 bushels of small pickles per season for the last ten years, has been completely destroyed by a small red bug. The new pest, although much smaller, belongs to the lady bug family. The loss to growers is estimated at over \$100,000.

Prefer Death to Jail. Hans Roeder, Ann Arbor high school student, who is wanted in Grand Rapids, where he has been spending the summer, for the larceny of twenty-five bicycles, shot himself in a cell when he thought the officers were sure to find him. He did not succeed in killing himself, however, but the ball came very close to entering his brain.

Bank President Killed. President William Smith of the First National Bank of Charlotte was killed at Wolferville by being thrown from a log carrier after a moving saw. Mr. Smith had vast lumber interests in Cheboygan County and went to that point to make final arrangements for the transfer of the property to a Chicago man, who was with Mr. Smith at the time of the accident.

State News in Brief. Gratiot County paid \$177 in sparrow bounties in August.

Olivet College opened with 100 new students in attendance. Heavy frosts in Allegan County have "ripened" all the corn that remains uncut. Charles Clark of Owosso was sentenced to sixty days in jail for using profane language in the presence of women.

Rev. L. L. Ellis of Corey has been appointed president of the Methodist Protestant conference for the ensuing year. M. L. Eaton of Grand Rapids was acquitted of a charge of larceny of a diamond necklace, offered by a farmer named L. G. Cudney.

Richard Clark, arrested at Durand during the street fair on the charge of pocket picking, has been sentenced to one year in Jackson prison.

Seventy miners at Kincaid's coal mines at Kerby are on strike because one of their number was refused further credit at the company store.

J. E. Coppock, a Chicago & Grand Trunk brakeman, fell from the top of a moving freight train at Scott's station and was dangerously injured.

P. A. Railroad train No. 3, going north, ran over Jacob Hintzberger between Pigeon and Berne, crushing his head and badly maiming his body.

The house of Joseph Eames of Grand Blanc township was destroyed by fire a few days ago. While the furniture was a complete loss, yet \$2,000 in currency and papers passed through the fire unharmed.

Wesley Bennett of Ionia, convicted of the killing of Moses Walker, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court. Bennett admitted the killing, but put in a plea of self-defense. The Supreme Court holds that he was not given a fair show in the judge's charge.

Dr. James A. Peter, a prominent physician at Brooklyn, fell from the second floor of the new brick block to the cellar and was seriously injured.

F. A. Eckensfeld, a lumber scaler in the employ of the Michigan & Hudson Lumber Co. at Lewiston, was seriously hurt while at work on the timber dock.

The lumbering companies in Alger County and their jobbers have begun their arrangements for the season's lumbering. It is estimated that the coming winter's cut will be larger than in any past season, notwithstanding that it will cost nearly double to operate the camps.

John Sullivan, better known as Sherry Sullivan, a well-known woodsman, was fatally injured by being thrown out of a buggy at Menominee.

Elijah Adams, who has resided in Calhoun County for fifty years, and who preached in Washtenaw County in his youth, has applied for admission to the county poorhouse.

Burglars visited Coleman and broke into the Coleman Hardware Co.'s store and stole about \$150 worth of knives, silverware and other articles. Cartee & Laskie's store was also broken into and goods to about the same value were taken, including two dozen pairs of pants, a watch, jewelry and other articles.

Every man should have two wives; one to cook for him, and the other to amuse him after he has eaten.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

A Young Hero Whose Heroism Did Not Last Long.

Every one has seen the big, dark, beetle-browed man who gets into the elevator first, stands in the door and makes people squeeze past him, rides to the top floor and gets out. Well, he got in the way of a slender, pale-looking but erect young fellow the other day—a young man who had some indications of having suffered from consumption. The young man was nearest the elevator as the door opened, and started to step in; but no—the beetle-browed man was there, and he jammed ahead and got in first. Then he turned around and filled up three-fourths of the doorway, and looked over the heads of the rest of the people who wanted to go up. The young fellow stepped back, took the measure of the big bully and said:

"Do you think you are the only one who wants to ride in this elevator?"

The big man glared at him stolidly, but said nothing.

"What you need," resumed the straight, slender, consumptive-looking man, "is a good, swift jolt in the jaw. You need it as much as any one I know of—and you are a little past due."

The rest of the people were delighted. They had suffered so often from the boor that they were secretly and silently encouraging the heroic champion. They could see, in fancy, that slender arm with muscles of steel leap from the side, the knuckles as hard as iron, land with a practiced directness on the ugly face of the big man. How noble it would be with the little giant standing triumphant over the prostrate and bleeding body of the bully who had troubled every one! The elevator man started to slam the door. The passenger

was thrilled, for the crucial moment had come. There was a movement on the part of the big man. His challenge started quickly, nervously, as if picking out the place where he would land his avenging blow.

And then the big man reached out, caught the slender fellow by the shoulder, brought him into the car and hung him up by the belt on a rutilike projection in the iron grillwork on the cage. But he did not say a word—Chicago Post.

A BRONZE BADGER.

Emblem with Which New Battleship Wisconsin Will Be Adorned.

The badger being the emblem of the State of Wisconsin, the people of the commonwealth, or a certain number of them, have decided that it will be proper to adorn the new battleship Wisconsin, now in the course of construction, with a bronze figure of the little animal. With this object in view, the Wisconsin battleship committee

James Norn, the big Standsch lumberman, is erecting a camp and will soon commence cutting logs for his big mill at Standsch.

The Flint Presbytery found Rev. J. M. Belding of Lapeer guilty of charges of immoral conduct and suspended him from the ministry.

Michael S. Corbett, Detroit, died of consumption, aged 41. He was Detroit manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Walter O. Ashley, senior member of the firm of Ashley & Dustin, dropped dead of apoplexy at Detroit. He was born at Claremont, N. H.

Mrs. Theodore Reiner of Detroit murdered two of her children, attempted to murder the third, and then cut her own wrists with suicidal intent.

The W. A. Patterson Co. of Flint has brought suit in the Circuit Court for \$40,000 damages against the Pittsburgh Screen Co. for alleged breach of contract.

John Johnson, a miner at the Champion mine, at Champion, fell twenty feet, fracturing his skull, and died a few hours later. He leaves a widow and six children.

Laura, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson of South Haven, choked to death. A grain of corn that had become lodged in the throat and swelled was the cause.

Thos. Roach, an alleged bicycle thief, in jail at St. Joseph, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell with a rope made out of a sheet. He was cut down in time to save his life.

Daniel J. Canpin has been appointed receiver for the Hotel Normandie at Detroit, the proprietors of which, Messrs. Carr and Reine, have made an assignment. He will continue to operate the hotel.

Rev. Henry Danielson of Calumet has resigned the pastorate of the Norwegian M. E. Church and gone to Cambridge, Wis., to take a new charge. Rev. D. H. Knudsen from Racine, Wis., has accepted his pulpit at Calumet.

Frank Phibbs, the Michigan Klondike king, for the third time returned to his home at Baroda from the gold fields. Mr. Phibbs sold claims discovered during the previous two visits to the gold fields to a London syndicate for \$500,000.

During his last visit of five months he said to have discovered claims valued at \$200,000.

E. A. Slear, formerly agent of the Western Express Company and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic road at Cassell, who has been in the Houghton County jail for the past month on the charge of the embezzlement of a small sum, was released, having refunded his shortage.

Slear is a man of large family, his wife has been sick for some time and the man was fairly compelled to the use of the funds to buy necessary medicines for her.

Home is wrought up over a big robbery. Harry Stone, proprietor of the Commercial House, kept his savings earnings in his safe in the office. Recently he went to Toledo, and on his return he discovered that during his absence some one had taken from the safe \$1,200, about half of which was in gold, besides a gold watch. Evidence tends to show that the

thief is Mervin Thompson, who came from Kewanee, Ill., about two months ago and has been a roving thief around the hotel since. Thompson showed a big roll of bills and then left town, buying a ticket for Chicago. It is believed that Thompson has been murdered in Chicago.

Eugene Schoelcraft is suing Justice William Allen of Smith County for \$10,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment for contempt of court. Judge Atkinson recently decided that Schoelcraft was justified in not obeying the order of the justice.

The Big Four Railway Company proposes to erect a new swing bridge across the St. Joseph river and make St. Joseph the terminus. This railroad company is spending thousands of dollars in improvements there, and the announcement of the extension of the lines is considered certain to be carried out.

A survey is being made for an electric railway between Allegan and Soudan. In event of its building power will be furnished by the big water power established on the Kalamazoo river in Trowbridge.

Reports received from various parts throughout the apple district are to the effect that the recent northwest gale has stripped of fruit hundreds of apple trees. Many apple trees were killed and broken, and in many instances entire trees were wrenched from the ground. Leading growers estimate that fully one-fourth of the apple crop has been blown from the trees and that 100,000 bushels of apples will be a total loss.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Oct. 8 is from Esther 3: 1-11; its subject is "Haman's Plot Against the Jews." Two lessons from the book of Esther oblige us to consider the purpose, contents and date of that much disputed book. The Jews put Esther as distinguished from the law and the prophets; and while they highly esteemed this narrative, so pleasing to their national pride, they never placed it, nor the other "rolls," on a level of authority with the law or the prophets. It is perhaps a fair statement to say that the Persians regarded these books as a shade sweeter, veneration than we regard our English classics. But since early Christian times the Old Testament books have usually been considered as all on the same level of inspiration, canonicity and sacredness, though of course not all on the same level as regards their value to the devotional life. The book of Esther has less of distinctly religious teaching than any other book in the Bible, with the possible exception of the Song of Songs. As has been often remarked, it does not contain the name of God; and while the patriotic and self-forgetful conduct of Esther is worthy of all praise, Mordecai's character is by no means beyond criticism, and the terrible revenge taken upon the Persians is certainly not capable of conveying any elevated moral lessons for today. The real interest of the story for us is the light it casts upon Jewish conditions in the third or fourth century before Christ, when (probably) the book of Esther was written. The Jews, in those times, were a persecuted people, and the story of Esther is a story of a persecuted people.

When we inquire whether the narrative is accurate in all its details, there is a difference of opinion. On the one hand, there are those who, studying coincidences between this book and the accounts of the Persian monarch Xerxes (Ahasuerus) preserved by Herodotus and other Greek historians. That there was a royal capital at Susa or Shushan (200-miles east of Babylon) has been established by excavations made on the site within a few years. The character of the story is in the book of Esther is quite in accord with that depicted by the historians. The times named for the several events in the book would fit in with his other achievements. But the wife of this king is said by Herodotus to have been a cruel and superstitious woman named Amestris, whose nature and character cannot be reconciled with either Vashti or Esther; and further, an inviolable rule is said to have prevailed in the Persian empire that the queen must be chosen from one of the branches of the royal house—so that Esther could not have been actually queen, though she may have been actually queen, though she may have been actually queen, though she may have been actually queen.

But case can be proved on either side for a radical school are more disposed to admit that the book contains a substantial basis of fact than were similar writers fifty years ago. Like the book of Daniel, the date of writing and exact correspondence of details with history as recorded by secular writers are not essential for an appreciation of the literary and moral value of the book of Esther. Only on the theory that to question a single item in the great collection of miscellaneous writings that form our Bible is to destroy the authority of the whole can objection be made to an unprejudiced consideration of the character of such a book as Esther.

Of course the chapters preceding the lesson must be read. Whatever else may be said of the book of Esther, it is one of the most fascinating stories that was ever written. The manner of Esther's rise to power, the arbitrary caprices of Ahasuerus, the plot, the breathless suspense of the interval when the fate of a nation hung in the balance, the heroic daring of the young queen, the tragic conclusion—all these, and the manner in which they are woven together, make the book a true drama.

Explains. "After these things," the date of Esther's elevation is given as 120 as the seventh year of Ahasuerus. That would be of the end of the year 450, or the beginning of 470; that is to say, immediately after the return of the king from Greece, where he had sustained such a frightful defeat at Thermopylae and Salamis. The plot against the Jews occurred some time after the Jews were cast (3: 7) during the twelfth year of Ahasuerus, and the working out of the plot occurred in the following year (478). The place was Shushan, or Susa, one of the capitals of the Persian empire, situated east of Babylon, not far north of the Persian gulf.

Nothing is known of Haman beyond what the narrative tells. Mordecai's relation to Esther, and the influence he had over her, are explained by the preceding chapter.

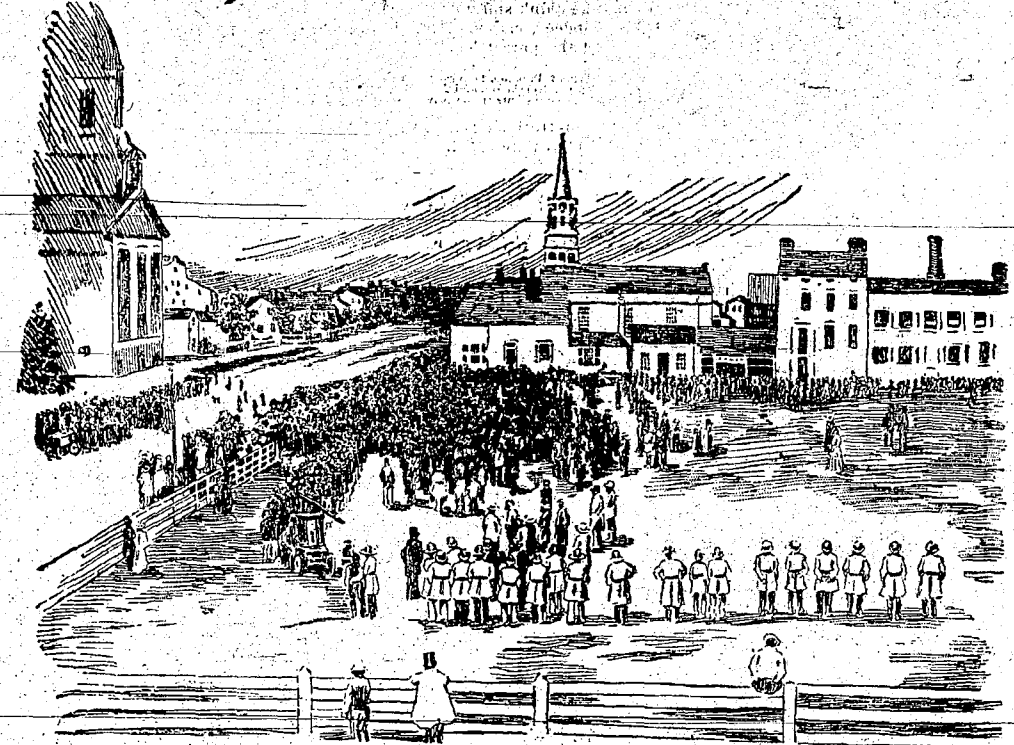
Mordecai's defiance of the royal command reminds us at once of the conduct of Daniel. The Jew is a true non-conformist born and bred. Refusal to obey any command that interfered with religious scruples has for ages been regarded as almost the highest of virtues in a Jew. Mordecai "sat in the king's gate" as a relative and protector of the king's favorite wife; his position as such would be recognized by the palace officials until the rise of Haman put him in a position of defiance.

Haman's coveted revenge—the destruction, not of Mordecai alone, but of his whole people, is not too bloodthirsty to be possible in such a land as Persia. This feature of the story hardly can be attacked on the mere ground of improbability. Such things have happened in lands far more civilized and in later centuries.

The casting of the lots was to find an auspicious time to bring the matter before Ahasuerus. From the word pur, meaning a lot, the name of the feast Purim is said to be derived. That feast, by the way, which is celebrated to-day as it has been for twenty-three centuries, is evidence of some occurrence in the national history similar to this.

The giving of the king's ring to Haman is equivalent to a power of attorney, the conveyance of full authority to act in the matter; for signatures to all documents, royal edicts, etc., were made with the signet ring, containing a specially engraved seal. The act meant that Haman could write whatever order he chose, and sign the king's name to it.

Next Lesson—"Esther Pleading"—Esth. 3: 3-8, 15-17.



CHICAGO'S FIRST FIRE DEPARTMENT PARADE, SEPTEMBER, 1844.

Scene is at Washington and Clark streets on the present site of the city and county buildings—Universalist Church on the left and Baptist in the middle background.

pairs of muscular arms the water was drawn rapidly into the box from the cistern, and thrown with great force through the hose. Strife between the various companies for the honor of throwing the highest stream was ever rife, and the brakes of the engines would be worked with a violence that threatened to wreck the machinery. It was with an engine of this kind that the Chicago Red Jackets made a tour of the East in 1852 and won the championship. The height of every young man's ambition in the period between 1844 and 1858 was to run with an engine. Those carts and trucks were good enough in their way, but the real aristocracy of fire department work was only to be found in the engine houses. Manning the brakes gave full opportunity for a display of muscular vigor, and victory in putting a stream of water higher than any of their competitors brought to the engine company members a glory to be obtained in no other way.

Department Parade in 1844.

It was to celebrate the arrival of one of these old-fashioned engines, the first real fire-fighting machine to be used in Chicago, that the department was called out for parade and inspection in 1844. Nobody seems to remember the exact date, but the review probably took place some time early in the fall. The department then consisted of three companies. One of these was the Fire King No. 1, to which was assigned the custody and use of the new engine. Metamora No. 2 was by courtesy called an engine company, but it had no machine until after 1844, its work at fires being confined to the handling of buckets and the saving of property. The third organization in the department was a fire guard and bucket brigade. Stephen F. Gale, now hale and lively at the advanced age of 83 years, was the chief engineer. It was largely through his efforts that the discipline and effectiveness of the force were brought to a point of high excellence, and many of the improvements which afterwards marked the work of the department were inaugurated. Mr. Gale was a man of energy and a strict disciplinarian. He took command of the department in the spring of 1844 and held the position for three years, resigning in 1847 on account of ill health. It being then the opinion of his doctors that he was in a precarious condition, Mr. Gale is now, half a century after that time, apparently as strong and vigorous as any ordinary man of 60. He and A. H. Burley and C. E. Peck are supposed to be the only men now living who participated in the first parade of the Chicago fire department in 1844, and all three of them are remarkably well preserved. Mr. Peck was then a private in the Fire Kings and Mr. Burley was a member of the Chicago Fire Guards, more popularly known as the "Pony Thieves." It being the custom then to apply the sobriquet in a good-natured way because the efforts of the guard were solely directed to the saving of portable property.

Scene on Courthouse Square.

This parade was held on the courthouse square, the site of the present city and county building. It was then a vacant lot, and, while in the heart of the young city, was inclosed with a rough cast fence like a piece of pasture land. Washington street, on the south, and La Salle street, on the west, both of which are shown in the picture,

set his camera on Clark street, and this brought into the foreground the men who were hanging on the outside of the fence on that thoughtful, maddening their flaring coat skirts and oddly shaped high hats the most conspicuous feature of the scene.

In the '40s the best men in Chicago were identified with the fire force. Lawyers, doctors, editors and business men did not think it beneath their dignity to run with the machine—in fact, active service as a volunteer fireman brought rewards in the way of political and social preferment, to which even those in the highest ranks of professional and commercial life were susceptible. One of the most cherished privileges was that of appearing on parade in the red flannel shirt and

try his plan, and a night was named for the undertaking. At the appointed time a committee of the directors descended to the cellar and heard a peculiar scratching sound under their feet. Two hours later the floor opened and the ditch digger bobbed up serenely, like the evil spirits in the spectacular drama. All around them lay bars of precious metal, totaling in value \$3,000,000. The man explained satisfactorily how it was done, and as a reward the directors assured him an income for life on an interest of \$10,000. The crook was content, and it is believed he remained honest ever afterward.

But other crooks were tempted by his luck to try the same game, and the directors were inundated with suggestions and tips on new methods of burglary and how to prevent them. Among other things, they paid \$20,000 for a process, invented by a young chemist, for copying the ink, paper, watermarks and designs of the bank notes so perfectly as to defy detection. The directors found they could use his system more satisfactorily and more profitably than their own in the production of their currency.

Despite the fact that these expenditures have run up into big figures in the last half century, the directors of to-day say that all the money was well invested. — *Chicago Chronicle*.

Rhyme of the Tired Farmer. A farmer was trying to plough With a jackass hitched up to a cough. When they started on a rough, rough, Said the farmer, "It's hard, Lallah, I could not run as well with a cough; I will rest 'neath the shade of this bough."

"Such driving for me is too rough, I've had of it nearly enough. I'll give this old jackass a cough And quit for I'm quite in a bough. All farming is nonsense and tough And ploughing is almighty tough."

"With farming I'm glad to be through— My wife, she is tired of it, tough. We've met with the rain and the laugh And ploughing has made me quite bough."

"I'll sell out and pocket the dough, To the city I'll glad enough go. I'll through down the shovel and hough, In Wall street my money I'll bough."

"My wife has contracted a cough. 'Tis time for us both to be bough." — *New York Sun*.

An Amiable Wife's Way. "I have an infallible rule for the management of a husband," says an amiable married woman. "If he comes home at night very tired I keep very little to say until after the soup course at dinner. By the time that course is over the soup has, as it always will do, warmed the very cockles of a tired man's heart, and he is in a good mood for anything and everything that may follow." — *New York Times*.

A Complicated Timepiece. An East India man has built a house clock which weighs nearly two tons and has hundreds of moving figures, music boxes, chimes and other complicated machinery. The man spent seven years in constructing the time piece.

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leather hat, which, with a pair of black deerskin trousers, with the lower extremities stuffed into the tops of long-legged boots, constituted the full dress uniform. It was these things, simple as they may now seem, that gave enchantment to the fireman's life and drew into the ranks the best men in town. The actual fire service was not particularly arduous. While the city was built almost entirely of frame structures, fires were neither numerous nor extensive, owing to the stringent precautions taken to prevent their origin. When the department was called out the disfigurement features of the work were more than compensated for when those who had been most active in fighting the flames were singled out as members of the floor and reception committees at the next dance. Such was a fireman's life in Chicago in 1844.

Modern Solomon's Judgment. The Greek ecclesiastical authorities at Aleppo have been called upon to decide a case which strongly recalls Solomon's famous judgment. By a strange coincidence a woman and her daughter both gave birth to a female child at the same time. But the babies got mixed, and as one of them was ugly and the other pretty and healthy, both mothers claimed the latter. The elder woman maintained that, as all her other children were handsome, the ugly child could not be hers, while the daughter claimed that, being young, handsome and strong, she could not be the daughter of a weak and ugly babe. The religious chief of the town solved the affair in a summary way. He adjudged the beautiful child to the daughter on the ground

that, it being her first, the occasion was not to be made one of humiliation and disappointment, while the elder mother could afford to forego her claim, since she had already had several handsome children. — *Malama* (Constantinople).

Bank Officials Take Means to Protect Their Treasure from Thieves. It is said by a police official at City Hall headquarters that some of the city banks, whose hoards of surplus cash have been increasing largely of late, have been experimenting with an expedient long in use by Bank of England officials of paying known crooks for information of any contemplated raid upon their vaults. The Bank of England's first experiment of this kind dates from 1850, when the directors of the bank listened to a startling proposition made by a "ditch digger."

The laborer told the directors that he had discovered a new and unsuspected method of getting into the cellar vaults, where the gold and silver bars were kept, and that he would sell his secret to them for money. The directors hesitated, believing that they had taken every precaution against loss from the vaults in putting up heavy masonry, with plenty of iron bars, and by manning the building with armed watchmen. But finally they granted the man, who seemed to talk fairly, a chance to

try his plan, and a night was named for the undertaking. At the appointed time a committee of the directors descended to the cellar and heard a peculiar scratching sound under their feet. Two hours later the floor opened and the ditch digger bobbed up serenely, like the evil spirits in the spectacular drama. All around them lay bars of precious metal, totaling in value \$3,000,000. The man explained satisfactorily how it was done, and as a reward the directors assured him an income for life on an interest of \$10,000. The crook was content, and it is believed he remained honest ever afterward.

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